## "Eiseman" Tailoring

## At Popular Prices.

Everybody knows what our sort of tailoring is.

It's a class all to itself. If it's to be compared to any it's the kind that costs Jouble at other stores.

All other popular-price tailoring is totally unlike it. It's different right from ate start.

We cut an individual pat-'ern for every garmentother tailors use what is called the "block" systemthe same that is used in cutting ready-made clothing.

There's more glory than profit in it for us.

You can figure it out yourselves.

Look at the cloths-trimmings-and workmanshipand you'll say like hundreds of others-"don't see how you can do it."

And there's no string to the guarantee behind ithere it is in plain words-if a garment doesn't fit we keep it.

Think this over twice-\$12 and \$15 for complete suits made to your measure -\$4 for trousers.

Every garment cut on the premises-and a faultless fit guaranteed.

## Top Coats.

\$7.50 starts 'em-a regular \$10 garment - nobbily made of the proper tan shades of Covert Cloth.

\$10-\$12-\$15-\$18-and \$20-are the next gradeseach plainly showing the saving that making 'em ourselves insures.

## Hats.

All the newest blocks in our famous \$2 hats are ready

You save a dollar on every

You can tell by putting it aside of a \$3 hat somewhere else.

## Furnishings.

Two genuine bargain

10c a pair-\$1 a dozenfor fast color-double heel and toe men's sox. Regular 15c quality-you can tell the minute you see 'em

25c for Men's 50c Neck wear, Puffs and extra large Flowing End 4-in-handsin the newest plaid and striped effects.

## Bicycle Wears.

The most saving line you ever looked at is here.

\$5 starts the suits-25c the stockings-\$1 the allwool sweaters.

# EISEMAN BROS.,

Cor. 7th and E Sts. N. W.

No Branch Store in Washington THE MILLIONAIRE CHINESE.

A Farewell Banquet Given to Ther at the Raleigh.

onaire Chinese visitors to th city, who have succeeded in obtaining the friendship of the Chinese minister, and through him of the emperor, presumably, and who left the city last night for San Francisco, by the way of New Orleans, with the heavy sentences against them revoked, had a parting banquet at the Raleigh last night. They have been entirely successful in their mission and were feeling correspondingly happy. These Chinese gentlemen appreciate thoroughly the good things of an American banquet.

George Hazelton, fermer district attor ney, was the bost of the occasion, and the Chinese gentlemen now say there is nobody in San Francisco, Chinese or Cau casan, who can equal Lawyer Razelton Among those present at the banquet were Congressman Babcock, Correspondent Boyd, of the San Francisco Chronicle, Thomas Keogh, the lawyer who has belped along peace negotiations between the Chinese ninister and his suppliants, and three of the richest of the gentlemen themselves Lee Kan Chow, Chin Mau Wah, and Le

Fined for Assault.

Frankfort, Ky., March 27. -Ex-Congress man John D. White was fined \$10 today before Police Judge Herndon, for an assnult made upon R. D. Hill, chairman of the Eleventh district Congressional com-

Monitors to Change Ports. Charleston, S. C., March 27,-The mon itors Amphitrite and Terror that have been stationed in this port since early in Februnry will sail for New York April 1.

Arrangements for a series of contests between Lieut. Barber, the famous broad swordsman, and equally noted opponents to take place at the International Athletic Park in the near future, are nearly complete. The only stipulation Mr. Barber imposes is that his opponents shall exchange weapons after the first points are gained.

## PRICKING TARIFF BUBBLES

Democratic Blows on the Bill Delivered With Telling Effect.

## WORKINGMEN NOT BENEFITED

Mr. Lentz Shows That After the Mc Kinley Act Passed Immigration Increased Enormously-European Labor Attracted by Reports of High Wages.

The Republican doctrine that a protective tariff benefits American workingmen got a tremendous tolt in the House debate on the Dingley bill yesterday. It came from Mr. Lentz, the stout young man with a big round face and pompadour bair, who represents the Columbus, Ohio, district. He showed that under the McKinley law there was a great increase of immigration from Europe-"workingmen attracted by promises of high wages and turned into the army of tramps." Mr. Dingley took refuge behind his Republican majority. He interrupted with a motion to close de bate, but finally allowed Mr. Lentz two minutes to conclude his remarks.

Other points made against the bill were by Mr. Dockery, that it puts an exceedingly burdensome increase of tax on the people; by Mr. Richardson, that it levies higher duties than the McKinicy bill; by Mr McMillin, that it fosters trusts; by Judge Magnire, that it gives national aid to belp pay local taxes; and by several members, that personal abuse of an opponent is not argument in defense of pro-posed legislation. In defense—for the Republicans are distinctly on the defensive, when not on the run.

In answer to Mr Richardson's assertion that the proposed duties are higher than nder the McKinley law, Mr. Dingley said the appearance was produced by a juggle with figures, and to Mr. Dockery Mr Hopkins replied that the tariff was not a tax at all, but was paid by the foreigner. Mr. Hopkins' view was supported by Mr. Grow, Mr. Walker, and others. The reply to Mr. Lentz by Mr. Mahany was personal criticism and to Judge Maguire, there as practically no reply at all

There was the usual full attendance, both n the galleries and on the floor. A numer of minor amendments were made, and the pleas by Republicans for protection for several interests, were rejected. Mr. New-lands asked aid for a Nevada business, reanding the Republicans that they had destroyed the basic industry of his secion, sliver mining, but he got nothing Mr Dingley moved an adjournment forty

inutes before the hour set by the rule. In the two days' of reading the bill for amendments only fifteen out of 163 pages have been covered, and it will be impossible to complete the work with satisfaction to anybody in the three days re-

There was a brief delay at the open ing of the session yesterday, for lack of a quorum, the point being made when only fifty-one members were present. At the close of the chemicals schedule Mr. Richardson read percentages to show that the duties in the Dingley bill are

higher in twelve out of fourteen schedules an they were in the McKinley bill The remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee," said Mr. Dingley, in reply, "form another illustration of a familiar ethod of Juggling with figures." He then were lower than in the McKinley bill, except in sugar, silks, and tobucco. He said be difference in his statement and Mr. Hichardson's depended upon the fact that the duties in the Fingley bill and the Mc-Kinley bill were mainly specific, while the duties in the Wilson bill were mainly d valorem and the companison was made n ad valorem percentages.

"But I make the comparison between the pecific duttes in the McKinley law and ing the Wilson bill out of the question.

Mr. Dingley then explained that prices vere much lower in 1896 than in 1890-93, chen the McKinley duties were in effect of course, with the same specific duty, the percentage of taxation would be higher when prices were lower. He insisted that the comparisons of percentages were necessarily misleading. He also said the lower prices now prevailing, in fact, were further lowered by undervaluations under the advalorem system.

Mr. Dockery declared that it made no ifference what the percentages appeared to show, the great fact stood out plain to everybody, and acknowledged in the mmittee's report, that the bill proposed to exact the stupendous increase of \$113,000,000 from the people. It d to him to make little different whether the percentage was higher or

"This bill," he declared, "is an illus tration of the perniclous doctrine of pa-ternalism, carried out always by the Republican party. Under this doctrine the specially favored interests come to Con-gress when a tariff bill is to be framed, each seeking an advantage over the other and all at the expense of the whole

'In this bill, as in the McKinley bill, the item of hides has been put on the free list. Why? Because the New England manufacturers have come here and have chean material to make shoes. But ides and wool hold exactly the same position with reference to a tariff bill. I hold to the good old Democratic doctrine that both ought to be on the free list in order that shoes may be cheap to our people, and that our manufacturers may be able to go into the markets of the

world and sett." Mr. Hopkins - The bill proposes to increas the revenue of the Government 113 millions, not the taxation of the people, because we believe the bulk of that sum will come from the foreigner, who pays the tax. (Lond Democratic laughter.) And if the entlemen had taken as long to study the nestion as they have to perfect that guf-

faw they would know it to be true. Replying to a question Mr. Hopkins said the reason why no duty was put on hides was because they were a by-product. No one raised cattle for the hides, but for the ment products; and the country could not possibly produce enough hides or more than small percentage, to meet the demands of trade. They had been on the free list since 1873, and the consensus of opinion was that there should not be a change.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts declared that a protective tariff was not only a protection to the manufacturer, but also protectedthe American workingman against the product of foreign labor. He concluded an organization of the manufacturers old make prices lower to the consume and give the workingman an increased wage. He gave Mr. Bichards appearance wage wage to find a single article upon Wednesday to find a single article upon the price.

which a tariff had increased the price.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, asserted that the present proposed tariff bill increased greatly the tax on the American people. He charged that the duty on fifteen different articles in the chemical schedule was higher even than the last McKinley bill had made it.

"The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee delivered a lengthy speech this

forth to the country that he and his party had really increased the taxation of the people," asserted Mr. Richardson. "But I make the statement here regarding the chemical schedule and I intend to make it on every other schedule where the increase occurs. See if you can con-vince the American people that it is 'jug-

gling figures." Mr. Grow fortified a brief address by giving figures on the price of tin plate under the McKinley protective tariff for the purpose of showing that the foreigner paid the tax, not the people of the United States. Replying to a question pro pounded by Mr. Richardson, Mr. Grow admitted that tin plate had increased in

price under the McKinley bill. "When you put the duty on tin plate," asked Mr. Richardson, "is it not true that every merchant in the country put up the price on all tinware, and is it not true that the American people paid that increased price?"

Mr. Grow admitted that the price on tin plate had gone up 70 cents per box, but there was a duty of \$1.29 on that box, he declared, which had to be paid

by the foreigner. Mr. Simpson, recurring to the matter of hides, said that if a duty was imposed on hides it would do the farmer more good than the duty on every article in the agricultural schedule. He discussed briefly also the proposition that the foreigner pays the tax, and suggested that the experience of the people would be that the eigner would object, and refuse to do it. In conclusion he said:

'In my boyhood days I read of the labors of the early Republicans in behalf of humanity and human rights. Among the prominent leaders of the party then was ie venerable ex-Speaker of the House m Pennsylvania, (Mr. Grow), and I rejoiced in his labors in defense of human liberty. And it is one of the regrets of my life, that coming to this House, I find him ere in his old and declining days, the defender of trusts and combines, whose purpose it is to enslave the American people, white and black. (Applause). It shows the decadence in that party that be stands on the floor of the House, the defender of every organized band of plunder-

ers in the United States." (Appliance).

Mr. Payne replied to Mr. Simpson's oncks regarding hides, saving it greatlypleased him to hear the Democratic Popocratic free trade leader from Kansas instructing the House as to the beautie and benefits of a duty on hides. The Nearly all the hides imported into the United States came from hot countries, where nature has provided the animals a defense against insects and other pests in the shape of thick hides and thin hair, They are brought in for tanning into sole leather and do not come into competition with the bides of the cattle in Kansas.

To show that the foreigner pays the tariff, Mr. Payne said he knew no better answer than the experience of two farmers, one a resident of his district and other a resident of Canada, just ncross the river.

"My constituent," continued Mr. Payne, it for \$1,000, which he brought back and put in his home bank. The Canadian farmer also took 100 tons of hay to Buffalo and sold it for \$1,000. But he had to leave \$400 with Uncle Sam as duty, and he took home with him but \$600. And all the phistry of Democratic and Populist free traders cannot convince him that he didn't have to pay that tax." (Applause.) Responding to this, Mr. Terry said the fallacy of the gentleman's conclusion was that it failed to take into consideration the effect of that 40 per cent duty on the

market price. Had it not been for that duty, Mr. Terry said, the price would have been but \$6 a ton. The Buffalo purchaser paid the Canadian the \$400 that went for government duty. (Applause.) Mr. Waller got the floor again and de fended trusts. He said the purpose of those who organized them was to make mone but not by increasing the price of the article dealt in to the consumer, but by reducing expenses. And not in a single instance out of a hundred had there been an in-crease in price. The consolidation of many railroads under a single management was cited by Mr. Walker as an illustration of the specific duties of the present bill, leav- Ustening to bim would see every railroad in the United States under one management, which management, he said, "the Gov

ernment can control." A general debate on the matter of the cost of producing plg iron in the North and South, and the necessity of continuing the duty of \$4 a ton folowed upon statements by Messrs. Wheeler and Cox that the duty was not essential to the successful production of pig iron

in those States Mr. Dalzell argued that it was to the advantage of the Southern States to maintain the duty, notwithstanding the advantages they possessed in cheap labor, convict and negro, and the close proximity of stone, coal and iron deposits. The shipments abroad which had been spoken of were, he said, from accumulated ocks, for which the producers were glad to find a market anywhere

A discussion over the slow progress made on the bill was brought on by Mr. Johnson of Indiana, who declared that they would only get over one-fourth of the bill by the time a vote must be taken. Mr. Deckery replied that they need not expect Democrats to allow so important a measure to go without making all legitimate criticism and opposition. He invited the Re-publicans to extend the time.

On the articles of caustic soda and soda sb. Mr. Newlands urged that better protection be given the industries involved in their production. He appealed to the Republicans to make their measure fairly protective instead of extending its benefits to one section of the country. As they had struck down silver mining they ought at least to afford some support to the smaller industries of his State.

Mr. McMillin moved that the duty of the Wilson bill be substituted for the duty roposed in the bill on encaustic tile. Mr. Grosvenor stated that the proposed daty was lower than the Wilson bill for the ordinary forms of tile. The figures might be higher for some of the finer, more expensive kinds. It was on tile,

ording to Mr. McMillin's information. that a trust is now proposed. The amendment was defeated. Mr. Richardson commended what he alled Mr. Newlands' frank declaration that he wanted an increase duty to enable the manufacturers to make more money, and Messrs. Walker and Hopkins, who ontended that they wanted a tariff so

that the articles could be sold cheaper to Later Mr. Newlands referred to the statement by Mr. Richardson, and he advised the "allied forces," as he called them, to permit the widest latitude of opinion on the tariff and other questions as to which they were not agreed. This was necessary, he said, in order to satisfactorily combine in favor of free silver. If they would get together on silver and stay there, seven-tenths of the people of

the country would be with them Mr. Mahany moved to increase the rate on lime from 5 to 6 cents. Upon this Mr. Lentz got the floor and made an attack upon the assertion that the duties levied give higher wages to American labor. He read statistics in support of his statement that every increase of the tariff was a signal for the bringing over of hordes of foreign labovers to competwith American employes. He showed that on the passage of earlier tariff bills the steamship lines advertised throughout Europe that wages were to be increased in | Clayburn Nash.

America, and large increases in immigra-

on were shown every year.
"When the McKinley bill was brought in." he said, "the steamer agents circularized all the great centers of Europe, in order to swell their passenger business, and told how big wages were to be had in America. They offered low rates for large companies of immigrants, and the figures showed the response."

He then read from tables showing an increase in immigration of about 50,000 for the first year after the McKinley bill passed, and so on to nearly 150,000 increase for the year before the Wilson bill passed. In the year following the Wilson bill immigration fell off over 300,000.

"These thousands, added to the tide of immagration under promise of an advance in wages," he said, "were mostly laborers or skilled employes, who came in competition with American workmen. Thousands of them were turned out to fill the streets with an army of tramps." (Democratic ap-

When Mr. Lentz had read part of his sta-

tistics his time expired. Several Demo-crats asked that he have additional time, but Mr. Dingley moved to close the debate in three minutes. This was opposed by the Democrats and ten minutes nearly were spent in a division and a count by tellers. Mr. Mahany twitted Mr. Lentz with being a late convert to the doctrine of free silver. Mr. Lentz replied that he divided men into two classes-"gold fools and sil-ver cranks." He had graduated from a gold fool into a silver crank. He resented an assertion by Mr. Manany that Mr. Cleve-

party had utterly repudiated him and his Administration. Mr. Maguire said he understood that the State of New York put a tax on the manufacture of lime. "We are asked, be continued, "to lay a heavy tax on im ports of lime to make good the amount taken by the State. Inquiry will show, I believe, that many of the industries we are called upon to help are taxed by their local governments. It seems to me the nation cannot properly be called in contribute to any business until at least the local government has done all it can to build it up."

land was a Bemocratic President. The

Mr. Mahany's amendment was defeated and after adding pearl hardening for paper makers to the dutable list at \$1.50 a ton, an adjournment was taker

AFTER FURBISH'S PLACE.

Examination for Directorship of American Republics' Bureau.

In the office of Assistant Secretary of Rockfall yesterday Mr. Joseph P. South, an Ohio friend of President Mo-Kinley, who was recently appointed di-rector of the Bureau of American Republies, was examined as to his qualifications for filling the position. Four others had amounced their intention to take the ex-amination, and one of them, Mr. Frederick Hilder, did so with Mr. Smith. Later in the day Mr. Grant Webster appeared before the board of examiners, and went through the same ordeal. The examination of Mr. Smith was a con

duion of his appointment, the representa-tives of the Southern republics, by whose aid the bureau is maintained, having in-sisted upon this regulation, which was first adopted by Mr. Olney. It is believed that nothing was developed at the examina tion that will prevent the appointment of Mr. Smith, although the result of each examination will be sent to Secretary Sherman. The board of examiners was composed

of Senor Matias Romero, the Mexican minister, Dr. Martin Garcia Merou, the Ar gentine minister. Senor Salvador Mendonca, the Brazillan minister, Hon, W. W. Rook bill, and Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, chief of the diplomatic bureau.

WILL VOTE AGAINST FREE WOOL.

Slayden, Democratic Member From Texas, Explains His Positio It is stated on the floor of the House

but there will be some Democratic votes cast for the tariff bill when it comes up for passage Wednesday next. Among those reported to be in its favor are three of the Louisiana Jefegation and one Texas member (Slayden, of the San Antonio dis the benefits to the public from trusts; and trusts. Explaining his position, Mr. Slay-he prophesied that the children of members den said today:

"The tariff is a business matter. of my district should not share in its advantages. They were greatly ourraged by the free raw material policy of the Cleveland administration, which they considered legislation in favor of the manufacturers and against the producer. In 1884 the assessors in Texas collected taxes upon 4,691,008 sheep; in 1896, upon 2,140,889. If this continues we will soon be compelled to buy all our woolen clothes abroad, and in the event of war our condition might become really deplorable. I plainly promised the people of my district that if they elected me I would vote for free silver and against free wool and bales, and I shall cast both votes when the opportunity presents ifself."

## Printers' Just Complaint.

To the Editor of The Times: I would like a little space to say few words to printers, especially those employed in the Government Printing Of-fice, for possibly they may be moved to vote and work for the passage of the resolution introduced at a printers' meeting, by J. L. Kennedy, which reads as follows:

follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States order such modification of the civil service rules as will permit the Public Printer to reinstate in positions in the Government Printing Office such persons as, in his judgment, were discharged for reasons that did not affect their competency of moral character.

This is the first opportunity presented the printers since the office has been placed in the classified service, to undo the wrong perpetrated on so many worthy men by the present head of the Government Printing Office. The members should now take advantage of this opportunity, for it will he the means of silencing the advocates

of the civib service humbug. The resolution is to permit the new Public Printer the privilege of reinstating in their old positions some of those who were slaughtered at the first discharge made by Mr. Benedict for no other cause than to make a vacancy for his friends. Why should persons who served their apprenticeship in the Government Printing Office and worked there for years be re quired or expected to take an examination when they budshready proved their ability to do the work? To require such person to take a civil service examination shows what a humbug it is. No person discharged for delinquency or misconduct may be taken back. The

If the law is to stand, the proposed rule, requiring each head of a department to state in writing the reasons for the discharge of employes under them, will have the effect of deterring wholesale ter.

Hit Holmes With a Bottle. George Holmes and Fred Harris, both olored, engaged in an affrayin Govern alley about So'clock last night, and during the fight Harris struck Holmes with a beer bottle, solitting open his right eve and rendering him blind in that optic. The injured man was taken to the Emergency Hospital in the Third precinct patrol, where his wound was dressed. Harris escaped.

Died From Natural Causes. Coroner Hammett yesterday afternoon issued certificates of death from natural causes in the cases of Jesse Owens and

# Nervous Debility GRIDIRON CLUB BANQUET

Its Symptom; and Cure.

Its Symptem; and Cure.
Dizzness.
Loss of memory.
Extreme nervousness.
Flushing of the face.
Dull feeling, head and eyes; nervous tremos and trembling, finthering and palpitation of the heart, despondency and depression of mind, implifity to concentrate the mind, loss of self-confidence, desire to be alone, waking mornings tired and uncreashed, great sense of fatigue following drains on the system, general sense or languor, duffness and exhaustion, with lack of ambitton and energy and disinclination for physical or mental effort. These are the

MARKS OF THE DISEASE

And they are pinm to every one.

Now it is a sad fact that some physicians pretend to regard this disease lightly, and assure patients they have nothing to fear. This is false, and the physician who makes sum a statement does so because he knows absolutely nothing of the disease or its treatment. It is a serious disease, a dangerous condition to be in. Every sufferer knows that it is no trivial complaint which is slowly but surely sapping his very life away, which he feels slay by day is exhausting his strength, paralyzing his energies and rendering him weak and inefficient as a man, carkening his future with gloon and despair and leaving him a mere week.

# Dr. Walker

1411 Penn. Ave. Adj. Williard's Hotel

who by study and investigation understands this class of diseases, and who by long experience and continuous success has discovered the perfect treatment to cire, is the physician to whom all sufferers should apply.

The highest to charged is

A MONTH FOR ALL

DISEASES, MEDICANES

DISEASES, MEDICANES

DISEASES, MEDICANES

DAILY OFFICE HOLES, 10 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 12; Moorlay, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8. CONSULTATION FREE.

ADMIRAL RAMSAY'S SUCCESSOR. "Fighting Bob" Evans Prominently

Mentioned for the Place. There is considerable gostsip about the Navy Department as to who will succeed Admiral Ramsay as chief of the Navigation Bureau. The name most prominently me tioned is, perhaps, that of Admiral Bunce Admiral Ramsay says that he has not made any recommendations to the Sec retary of the Navy and has not the slightest idea who will succeed him. He is, how ever, of the opinion that the office should be filled by an officer of high rank, not below the grade of commodore, although he says there are a number of captains who could fill the position with credit to the department.

Capt. Kautz has also been frequently mentioned in connection with the office, nd so has "Fighting Bob" Evans. Th latter is open in expressing a desire for the position, but his friends fear that his close personal relations with the last Administra ion may prove detrimental to his chance Admiral Bunce's service with the home fleet expires this summer, and he would therefore be eligible to selection. He has vet two years to serve on the active list and has the vigor and temperament to fill the office well.

Some friends of Capt. Henry M. Taylor have put him in the list of candidates, but it is said that he prefers to remain in command of the Indiana. It is said stoot the department that Capt. Sampson, has been offered the position, but not much faith is put in this assertion Capt. Sampson has been led to believe

that he will have command of the lowa in June, and that alone practically takes him out of the list of candidates Admiral Ramsay will vacate the office of chief of the navigation bureau April 5, and it is expected that Secretary Long

will fill the vacancy very soon afterward. HE ASSAULTED THE JAILER.

A Negro Prisoner Makes a Bold Attempt at Escape.

(Special to The Times.) Rockville, Md., March 27 - Peter Dorsey, solved, who is in full here awaiting trial on the charge of stealing cattle from Asa M. Stabler, of Sandy Springs, assaulted Jailer Charles Peyton about 5 o'clock this afternoon, and made a desperate attempt o escape

Dorsey with a number of other prison

ers, was in the corridor when Jailer Pey-

ton entered and commanded the negro to go to his cell, as he wanted to lock up Dorsey refused and when the jailer at tempted to force him, the prisoner turned upon him, and seizing his stick, struck nim a terrific blow upon the shoulder.

Mrs. Peyton, upon hearing the noise. ran to her husband's assistance with a revolver in her hand. Dorsey dropped his stick and ran upstairs. When the jaller readily surrendered, but as Peyton was atempting to adjust a pair of handcuffs up

telling blow with the handouffs, and thus forced him into submission. MURDER MYSTERIES SOLVED.

Dorsey's wrists, he again sprang upon hin

and made another effort to escape. During the encounter Peyton struck the negro a

Boasts of a Negro Led to Ghastly Finds. Charleston, W. Va., March 27.-It has been suspected that an organized band of murderers and robbers has been operating near Montgomery, several persons having mysteriously disappeared and nums robberies being perpetrated lately. Last week, Wiley Lewis, colored, while intoxi-cated, boasted that he knew something of the disappearances, and said proof of his statement could be found in the abandoned

Straughan mine. The mine was searched and some clothing, a hat penetrated by a bullet, and a body, believed to be that of Charles Gibson, who disappeared about a year ago. were found today.

Clark Lewis, Albert Viarez, John Hudson, Wilbur Slaughter, and Manfred Nelson (three of them colored) have been arrested. Slaughter has confessed to the murder of Gibson and several others. John Cochran, who disappeared during the holidays, is mentioned as one of the vic-

EGGS MAY BE CHEAPER.

Carloads of Them Will Come East Because of the Decision. Chicago, Ills., March 27.-The first, open,

flat cut rate since the anti-association decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, was made today by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It made a rate of 33 1-2 cents on eggs on car lots from all Kansas points to St. Louis, subject to the Missouri River minimums. The tariff rate is from 45 to 75 cents

per 100 pounds. It is understood the Western lines will publish an equalizing tariff as soon as the Missouri Pacific's rate, which is effective next Monday, is made known. The effect of this cut will be to send 300,000 cases of eggs for storage from Chicago houses to cities east of Pitts burg and Buffalo.

The cause of this cut is the withdrawal of reads from the freight associations and the effect will be to demoralize the whole Western freight situation next week.

Binks - What is the plot of the story? Winks-I don't know, unless it is its dialect.-New York Commercial Adver-

Continued from First Page tive John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; R. E. A.

Dorr, New York; James H. Eckels, Comp-

troller of the Currency; Senator C. W. Fair

banks, Indiana; Dr. B. E. Fernow, Wash-

banks, Indiana; Dr. B. E. Fernow, Washington; V. G. Fischer, Washington; Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; George Gibson, Washington; William H. Gibson, New York; William A. Gordon, Washington; S. Goodfriend, New York; J. T. Granger, Passaic, N. J.; Senator M. A. Hanna, Ohio; Representative R. B. Hawley, Texas; John Hay, ambassador to England; Capt. S. E. Heisted, U. S. A.; Representative D. B. Henderson, Lower Representative D. R. Henderson, Iowa Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, Onto Hibbs, Washington; Major George H. Hopkins, Detroit; B. R. Howard, W. Stilson Hutchins, Washington; Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Washington: Philar Johnson, Washington; Frank H. Jones, ex-First Assistant Postmaster General Representative Charles F. Joy, Missogri; Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, U. S. A.; John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; Dr. F. B. Loring, president Alibi Club, Washington; Joseph McKenna, Attorney General; Milton A. McRae, Cincinnati, Onio; G. W. Maher, Washington; Salvador de Mendonca, Brazilian minister; Senator John L. Mitchell, Wiscon-n; Ailison :-uitor Washington; August W. Noack, jr., Washington; Representative S. A. Northway, Onio; Representative James A. Norton Onio; Frank B. Noyes, Washington; Rot ert L. O'Brien, Washington; George H O'Connor, Washington; Richard V. Oulahan, Washington; Myron M. Parker, Washington; Mr. Justice Peckham; Senator Boles Penrose, Pennsylvania; s A. Perkins, New York; John Addison Por ter, secretary to the President: E. T. Postlethwaite, Pennsylvania Railroad Com-pany; Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Maine: F V. Reichenau, first secretary, German e bassy; John M. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; T. E. Roessie, Washington; Rev. Frank Sewall, Washington; J. H. Small, Washington; Charles Emery Smith, Philadelphia; Gen. George H. Weeks, U. S. A.: Senator George L. Wellingon, Maryland; Simon Wolf, District of Co umbia; James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; R. F. Wynne, District of Columbia; John Russell Young, Philadelphia; Edward K. Samborn, District of Columbia; Dr. Z. T. Sowers, District of Columbia; Representa-

### HINTON THE PLACE.

The Southern Conference Will Mee There Next Year.

inton, Va., March 27 -The weather today was in dismal contrast to the bright inshine of yesterday, and the members attending the fourth day's session of the Raftimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had to make heir way through a brisk snowstorm. which lusted a greater part of the fore

One of the most interesting features of

the day was when were gatt

tive J. B. Strode, Nebraska; Hon. John C.

Spooner, Wisconsin; Representative Fred

C. Stevens, Minnesota; Baron Von Thief-

man, German ambassador; V. La Rue

Phorona District of Columbia: Cyres C

Turner, Louisville, Ky.; F. A. Vanderlip

orivate secretary to Secretary of the

Navy; B. H. Warner, District of Co-

the chancel, Messrs. J. H. Dill, W. D. Keene, J. B. Henry, H. H. Sherman, J. Ringer, C. D. Dulla, C. M. Echols, M. P. Weikle, and C. F. Moore, nine young nen, who sought full connection with the conference. On motion the nine were verally admitted into full connection. An interesting discussion ensued on the

part of the committee, which laid before the conference the names of Hinton and Charlestown, W. Va., the rival aspirants for the honor of entertaining next year's

The motion was made and carried animously that Hinton's invitation be accepted Tomorrow morning the pulpits of the

city and vicinity will be occupied t PICKED UP AT SEA

Four Men of the St. Nazaire Probably Rescued.

London, March 27.—The British steamer Capt. Adams, from Norfolk, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard today. She displayed signals as she was passing the station, which the observers supposed read that she had picked up at sea the captain, engineer, second mate, and a fireman of the General Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, which foundered in a gale off Cape Hatterns, on March 7, while on a voyage from New York, for West India ports.

wheel?"

They were discussing the bicycle.
"Do you mean to say," said the girl who
never had tried to ride, "that you never get frightened or nervous when you are on a

"Never," answered the one who had been riding for three years. "I'm sure I could never feel that way," persisted the one who never had learned to ride. "I don't see how anyone can ever reach a point where the bicycle won't make them

"Oh, that's different," said the one wh could ride, "Bioycles make me nervous enough, but it's when some one else is riding and I'm on my feet doing the dodging." Chicago Post.

A Self-Respecting Deadhead. Clement Scott, the dramatic critic, tells of a London manager who received a polite note to this effect: "Dear Sir: attended your theater last night, and I regret to say I spent such a wretched even ing that I must request you to remove my

name from your free list!" There was a

pecting deadhead, if ever there was YOU ARE IN DEBT



out of it.

If they work perfectly and actively, the system pever becomes choked and clogged with the ashes of compustion and

other impurities.

If they work netively and perfectly, Rheomatism cannot exist within you for there will be no uric acid left in your blood to cause it.

The same is true of Malaria.

Etinev Pills Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills are the bosom friends of the Ridneys, which they soothe, heal and strengthen. They aid in the filtering process. They render the Kidneys active and strong. They stop that backache and are preventive as well as curative.

They stop that backaone and are preventive as well as curative.

Cured of inflammation of the R.G. neys Alter Failing to teet Aid

Elsewhere.

For over a year I suffered from a kidney disease, which the doctors called nephritis, or inflammation of the kidneys. I had been under the doctor's care, and tried many patent medicines also, without attaining relief. I suffered intense pain in the region of the kidneys, and at times was unable to attend to business, my back being very weak. I heard of Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Fills and tried them, after taking three boxes I un entirely cured. GEO. N. STRANAHA, 8.08 11th 8t. nw., Washington, D.C.

HOBBS REMEDY CO., Phoprarrose, Cancado Dr. Hobbs Pills, For Sale By

Dr. Hobbs Pills, For Sale By HENRY EVANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 38 F St., N.W. and Conn. Ave. and S St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.



SIZ 30 IS THE PRICE FOR AH MONEST SUIT OR OVERCOAT MADE TO ORDER PURE WOOL AND FAST COLOR GUARANTEED

CALL FOR SAMPLES. Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock,

Bicycle Suit and Cap, \$10.

941 Pa. Ave. N. W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Washington Safe Deposit Company will be held on Friday, April 23, 1887, for the purpose of electing nine directors. The polis will be open at 12 m, and close at 1 o'clock p, m, 8AM CROSS, Secretary and Treasurer. mh28-268

COAL at reduced price; quality, and weight guaranteed at the following figures: W, A, pes, 84, W, A, furnace, 85, W, A, and, 85, 25, W, A, agg, 85, 50; W, A, atove, \$5.50; clean coal and prompt delivery every time. John MILLER & CO. 10th and F sis, nw., phone 446, mh21, 28

FOR SALE—i note a negotiable note of Dr. L, M. Taylor s, of 1221 Mass, ave., for 8815, when i will self for \$400 cash. For particulars endress A, W, MLLES, 204; W, Farette st., Battimore, Md.

NOTICE TO GROCEERS—On and after April

NOTICE TOGROCERS—On another April 1, 1897, we will discontinue our wagons going from door to door offering soup and feed senting, want to view of receiving patronage from each dealer. Respectfully, P. (. TOMSON & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., mh26-7t

man-reMOTICE is hereby given that on the
first day of March, 1897, will expire all
newses issued by the District of Columhia to produce dealers trading at large
and peddlers. All persons engaged in the
business specified are hereby notified to
promptly renew the same. By arder of promptly cenew the same. By order of the Commissioners D. C. MATTHEW TRIM BLE, Assessor D. C. mb24-6t

DIED.

PARKEK-On Saturday, March 27, 1897, at 11:10 a. m., at the residence of her purents, 147 E street southeast, MARION MYRTLE. Funeral Monday, March 29, at 3 p. m., from late residence. All friends and rela-tives respectfully invited to attend. 18

J. WILLIAM LEE. UNDERTAKER 332 Pa. Ave. N.W. Pirst-class service 'Phone, 1383.

ANACOSTIA RIVER FLATS

UNDERTAKERS.

Meeting of the East Washington Association's Special Committee.

Joint Resolution to Be Submitted to Congress Instructing Secretary of War to Prepare Estimates.

The special committee of the East Washngton Citizens' Association having in charge the question of the reclamation of the Anacostia River flats met last evening. In the office of District Attorney Davis.

Engineer Commissioner Black was present on invitation, and manifested deep in-Capt. Black presented a letter from Comnissioner Poweil, who had also been in Major Powell was detained on account of

the serious littless of one of his children.

The "flats committee" began to talk of reclaiming the Anacostia marshes more than two years ago, and is more determined than ever to push the matter to a successful termination. The committee has been materially aided in its work by The unbesithy condition of that locality Department of the Interior by the authorities at St. Enzabeth's Insane Asylum, and the War and Navy Departments have also been investigating it on account of the proximity of the Marine and Washington

Barracks. In this connection it may also be said that it was stated that Washington, except one other, is the most unbenithy

nilitary post in the United States. After a thorough discussion of the matter, a committee was appointed to formuate a joint resolution to be presented to Congress, asking for an investigation of the matter of reclaiming the flats. The committee consists of Assistant District Atterney Tracy L. Jeffords, chairman; Hugh T. Taggart and James A. D. Rich-

ards After consultation, the committee offered the following, which was manimously adopted as the sense of the meeting, and

is to be submitted to Congress Resolved, by the Senute and House of Representatives of the United States of Imerica in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to prepare and submit to Congress on the first Monday of December, 1897, project for the improvement of the Anacostia River, and the reclamation of its fints, from the line of the District of Columbia to the mouth of said river, with an estimate of the cost, and a reportupon the area and ownership of the fand to be reclaimed, and if any portion of said land is vested in private persons an estimate of the cost of acquiring the same; and the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as -may be required be, and is hereby, appropriated to pay for the cost of surveys and other necessary expenses in the

It is the understanding that the committee will call upon the Scorelary of War and orge the necessity of the reclamation of the flats, and also the deepening of the channel of Anacostia Biver.

Alleged Dog Thief Arrested. Thomas Smith, colored, was arrested last night by Policeman Torner and locked up in the Sixth precinct, charged with stealing a handso me St Bernard dog. belonging to Mr. E. F. Freund.

Miss Mary Proctor's Lecture. Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of Richard Proctor, the well-known astronomer, will give a lecture, free to the public, before the National Science Club at the ball of the National Museum on the afternoon of Thursday, April 8.

The next musicale in the complimentary course being given by the pupils of Profs. Enlisman and de Ford, will take place m. their studio, Friday evening, April 2.